

	Page 1
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
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	THE CITY OF HUNTINGTON,
4	
	Plaintiff,
5	
	v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-01362
6	
_	AMERISOURCEBERGEN DRUG
7	CORPORATION, et al,
8	Defendants.
9	
10	CABELL COUNTY COMMISSION,
11	Plaintiff,
12 13	VS.
13	AMERISOURCEBERGEN DRUG
14	CORPORATION, et al,
15	Defendants.
16	***********
17	Videotaped and videoconference deposition of
18	KELLI SOBONYA, taken by the Defendants pursuant to the
19	West Virginia Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, in the
20	above-entitled action, pursuant to notice, before Twyla
21	Donathan, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary
22	Public, at the Mountain Health Arena, ONE CIVIC CENTER
23	PLAZA, HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, on the 10th
24	day of July, 2020.

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Page 234 Commission of selling its claim in this lawsuit? 1 2 There has not been one conversation of selling this lawsuit. 3 Do you know what I mean when I say selling the 4 County's claim in this lawsuit? 5 I do know what you mean, and there has not been 6 7 a conversation about that. And I know my name is on it as a recipient of this email, but I don't remember this. 8 So there hasn't been -- Setting aside this 9 10 particular outfit, Fulcrum Capital, you don't recall any discussion by the County Commission about an arrangement 11 like this with anybody? 12 13 No. I can't speak for the other two Α 14 commissioners, but I have not. And we have not. You mentioned earlier, Commissioner, that -- I 15 think you said that you had never been prescribed opioids 16 17 yourself outside of the hospital? I have had several surgeries. I don't recall --18 19 I don't recall being prescribed -- I had a surgery maybe 30 years ago, that it was possible. 20 21 Based upon my knowledge and experience with family members and their addiction to opioids, one that 22 23 resulted in the death of my cousin, who had a workplace

injury and was prescribed opioids -- and we just buried

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her this year -- I had two back surgeries, and even though the doctor wanted to write me a prescription, I refused because of my experience.

Q So you refused prescriptions for opioids when they've been offered to you?

A Since this opioid epidemic started, I have refused -- To my knowledge, I mean, I can't tell you -- I can't tell you with -- unequivocally without a doubt that I ever was prescribed an opioid and took one. It's my recollection that I did not. I know from my two back surgeries, I declined the offer for a prescription post release.

Q Were those recent?

A This surgery to repair three ruptured disks was probably seven years -- six or seven years ago, maybe longer, maybe ten years. And my lower back, I had my surgery to repair a ruptured disc, I would say a year and a half to two years ago.

Q And you have already mentioned that you have had some family members who have had adverse experience with opioids?

A Yes, my cousin Rachel lived in Huntington. She was prescribed opioids due to a workplace injury. She got hooked on those, and she has since -- we buried her this

year. She left behind a 14-year-old son.

My nephew, who was a football player in Wayne

County, was prescribed opioids for a shoulder injury. And

he is still in the throes of addiction, in and out of

some -- you know, multiple arrests. And he's still

addicted.

I have multiple friends, you know, who've lost children and now they're raising their grandchildren.

I've had experience with friends who, to the shock of the family members, the baby was born drug exposed and placed into Lilly's Place for care. And since then, there's been suicide.

And my friend is -- I have multiple friends that are raising their grandchildren, who are older than me, because they've lost children to the opioid addiction problem from overdoses or from subsequent suicide.

And I can attest to the fact that the children born exposed to opioids are continuing to have problems. One of my good friends is raising her five-year-old grandchild, and she wears diapers and cannot effectively communicate. My other friend who is raising her grandson who is four years old who was put into Lilly's Place, he had -- like I said, the mother committed suicide because she got back into opioids and addiction. And her fiance

jumped off the Ohio River bridge here in Huntington. He survived, and he is back living with his mother, and she is raising -- helping to raise his son who has severe problems. He is going through therapy -- it's behavioral, because of his exposure to opioids while in the womb.

And it's an ongoing process. They actually -they lived in a townhouse community, you know, getting -gearing up for their retirement, and they now have had to
build another house to accommodate their grandson living
with them.

I had a friend who -- she came to me because her granddaughter was killed by someone who ran the flashing lights of a school bus that had stopped, and her granddaughter who was six had died. And so we passed Haven's Law, and I got to know her through that effort. And I got the call from her that her daughter, who was waiting for a treatment bed -- she was addicted to opioids for a number of years, and I got the call of her screaming and saying that her daughter, waiting for a treatment bed, used again and she died of an overdose. And now my friend, who is probably ten years older than me, is raising her three granddaughters left behind. The youngest was a year old when her mother overdosed.

I mean, I could just -- I could go story after

Page 238 1 story. I mean, I've known so much pain from this opioid 2 addiction. As a policymaker, I'm part of -- When I was in the legislature -- I'm sorry. I'm getting emotional 3 because I know the effects of what the opioids have done to my friends and their families, but --5 6 Can I get my thoughts? MS. KNIGHT: Yes, ma'am. Take a break. 7 MR. RUBY: Sure. Take a break. 8 9 VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record. The 10 time is 4:40 p.m. 11 (A recess was taken.) 12 VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record. The time is 4:48 p.m. This begins Unit No. 4 in the 13 14 deposition of Kelli Sobonya. THE DEPONENT: I think I was in the middle 15 16 of a sentence where I was talking about -- You know, as a 17 policymaker, our women's caucus toured the NIC unit in 18 Charleston at the hospital, and one of the things we were 19 focusing on in our meetings as a women's caucus was the opioid epidemic and the effect on women and children and 20 families throughout the state, because we all represented 21 different parts of the state. 22 2.3 And so we went and met with the doctor who 24 was in charge of the NICU Unit, and more importantly the

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portion where they treated drug exposed infants. And we were touring inside the NICU Unit, and it still stays with me today, to see those babies -- and I have witnessed it at Lilly's Place when I toured Lilly's Place for, you know, many numerous times, not only as a county commissioner, but as a former legislator. And to see the babies and what they have to go through -- I mean, I'm a mother and a grandmother, and to see them just jerk and cry just uncontrollably.

You know, it's something that takes

place -- I think I read that maybe larger, but one in ten

babies here in West Virginia are born drug exposed. And,

you know, to see what infants coming into the world

already have -- you know, have it difficult, but to have

to go through withdrawal like that based upon no action of

their own.

I met with the director of Lilly's Place.

She was a nurse, Sarah Murray, and she helped found Lily's Place. You know, I know Congressman Jenkins was instrumental, and the legislature worked with her on that. And she wanted to see a more quiet -- It was her desire and vision to put these babies that were born drug exposed, instead of the bright lights of a NICU unit, to try to make it more of a home environment.

And, so, I don't know if anybody has been to Lilly's Place, but if not, I would challenge you to visit there. But in talking with her face-to-face, she said, "You know, Kelly," she goes, "I used to hate these mothers that would put their babies through that. to hate and loath them. I had to treat it and be there for these infants, but I used to just -- and you know, as a Christian it was hard for me to have that hate in my heart. And then I realized, working with those who are addicted, they didn't choose -- I know that when you're prescribed opioids, you make that determination if you're going to, I guess, fill the prescription or what. But when your doctor prescribes opioids and you become addicted to the power of that, you think that it can't interfere with the bond of motherhood, but "she said, "I used to despise these girls, and as a Christian I knew I couldn't."

And she said, "So I started asking the girls, you know, why did you get into addiction?" You know, some of them were because of a prescription that was written, or it was generational because their parents were addicted. But some of the stories were that the parents would drop them off at the bridge going into Ohio, and make them become prostitutes to feed their parents' drug

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habits, you know, because there was already one generation lost, and now we're onto a second.

And now, with these babies drug exposed, you know, in vitro, we're looking at another generation. So this is something that's affecting generation after generation.

Grandparents, who, like me, instead of traveling, they're having to raise these babies that have residual problems and ongoing problems that could affect them for life. So, yeah, I could go -- I could sit here until next week and tell you of the stories of my personal experience, not only with family members, the ones that we've buried, the ones that are still on the streets because of their addiction from being prescribed opioids, just one after the other, and I see it every day.

Our Congresswoman Carol Miller, she was a legislator that served with me, and we were good friends. And we decided because of the individuals that came up to us and said we've lost a family member to opioids, our child is still in addiction, we don't know what to do.

And we held a town hall meeting -- this is apart from the one I described earlier, and it was at the Cabell Midland High School. We had -- the auditorium was filled. We just put it out on social media, or you know,

in the newspaper, that we were going to have a community-wide conversation about the opioid epidemic.

And it was filled. That auditorium was filled.

And I posed the question, I said, "Raise your hand if you have a family member or a friend -- if you know someone personally who has been affected by the opioid crisis." And I can tell you that I didn't see one hand not go up. Not one hand.

And so I've been committed to try to address this through legislation as a former lawmaker, now as a county commissioner. We don't have the resources to address this on our own. That's why we've reached out to the community for some help in trying to come up with a solution and an abatement to this.

I can tell you that to the family members -- I'm a county commissioner that's here as a county commissioner and as an individual commissioner, you know, and maybe not even representing the full commission, and I have -- I'm dressed up in a suit, but I am the face for the people of Cabell County that have lost loved ones to this opioid problem. And I'll continue to advocate and fight for them.

And if anyone has a hand in this, they should be held accountable. I truly believe that there

Page 243 was a duty, an obligation, to do certain things. A lot of 1 balls were dropped. And I think it's now time to be 2 accountable. Because profit over these families and these 3 people, it's not worth it. 5 And I'm sorry that it takes a lawsuit to 6 get these people the help that they need, and the future 7 generations -- and I'm sorry for this, I'm sorry for becoming emotional. 8 9 MS. KNIGHT: Do you want to take a second? 10 THE DEPONENT: I'm okay. I just want to 11 get this over with. 12 MS. KNIGHT: Just take a second while we sit here, collect yourself and go off the record for a 13 14 minute. Want to do that? 15 THE DEPONENT: Yeah. 16 MS. KNIGHT: Let's do that. 17 VIDEOGRAPHER: Going off the record. The 18 time is 4:55 p.m. 19 (Pause) VIDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record. 20 21 The time is 4:56 p.m. BY MR. RUBY: 22 23 Commissioner, did you want to --24 Like I said, I could go on and on. You know, Α

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Craig (indiscernible) -- I shouldn't maybe mention names, but he has now formed a new recovery program here in Huntington called the Huntington Addiction Wellness Center. And he was a soccer player for Marshall. He was on scholarship, and his family was my neighbor. And watched him growing up and going to Cabell Midland High School. And he was injured in soccer and got prescribed opioids, and like the others, just, you know, just became addicted. And he basically was on the path of destruction, living on the streets.

And he since has received recovery. I think he has been sober for three years. And so he started a new program. And I'm hoping for the best, you know, for it. But those types of things take funding and, you know, to operate, so.

Q Commissioner, I just have a few follow-up questions, and then I think we'll be finished. On the subject of recovery programs, when we were speaking earlier today about some of the programs that exist in Cabell County right now, you testified that the recovery rate is very low, from what we can ascertain? The recovery programs? Is that correct?

A I can only discuss what the -- the discussions that took place in the legislature, you know, about the